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The China Mail.

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May 10, 1919, Temperature 81.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 81.

May 10, 1918, Temperature 70.

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No. 17,460.

號十月五年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

日一十月四未己次歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLE

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, May 7.
The silver market is steady.

DR. TO MING DEAD.

We regret to record the death of Dr. To Ming at the residence of his son, Dr. Coxson To.

The deceased gentleman was educated in America where he spent 20 years in his younger days. He has travelled extensively and qualified in western medicine.

Dr. To's is a medical family. He leaves a big family included in which are Dr. Coxson To, Dr. Y. K. To, of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Herbert To, and Dr. T. C. To. The two latter are dentists and Dr. T. C. To is in Canton.

For the last 40 years Dr. To Ming has been in Hongkong and Canton, chiefly occupied with work in the Mission and other hospitals in Canton.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE CRUISERS.

ADMIRAL MET BY BRITISH GUARD OF HONOUR.

This morning three Japanese cruisers, the *Iwata*, *Chitose*, and *Nitaka*, arrived in harbour and exchanged salutes with the local saluting batteries.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Japanese Admiral, Vice Admiral Chisaka, landed at Blake Pier with the Japanese Consul, the Flag Captain and the Captains of the three warships.

They were met by a Guard of Honour from the Manchester Regt., under the command of Captain Cohen. The guard consisted of two subalterns and 50 other ranks. As the Admiral walked off Blake Pier the guard presented arms, and later marched away.

The Admiral was met by Mr. R. A. Ponsonby Fane, Major Cassel and Lieut. G. W. Samson, A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding. Admiral Chisaka drove to Government House in the Governor's motor car, with Mr. Ponsonby Fane and the Japanese officers in another car.

The *China Mail* learns that the *Iwata* and *Chitose* are cruising as a detached squadron on a special mission and the *Nitaka* joined them before coming into harbour. The latter is from the South Seas. The *Iwata* is the Admiral's flagship.

During the stay of the ships here, which will be till about May 13, except the *Nitaka* which goes two days earlier, the Japanese community will fet the officers and men of the warships. At some of the receptions government, naval and military officials will be invited.

The Japanese community intend to give a succession of receptions in honour of the warships while they are here.

A CHINESE ELOPEMENT.

HUSBAND GOES TO JAIL.

The case was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning in which a Chinese was charged with harbouring a girl of seventeen without the consent of her parents. The Juliet in the case had eloped with defendant and lived with him in No. 17 Shanghai street, for a considerable length of time. Later the police located her and her mother was promptly notified.

Mr. D. J. Lewis of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Masters appearing for accused informed the Magistrate that the girl's mother had insisted on her betrothal to a man from the country. She was head over heels in love with defendant and refused point blank to have anything to do with her mother's choice. On one occasion she even attempted to commit suicide. Later, defendant apprised her of his being a married man with children, but offered to make her his concubine. She accepted, and told him she had got her mother's consent to their union, which the mother stubbornly denied. One day accused met the irate mother of the girl and she asked him to go with her to the police station, where she brought the charge against him.

Mr. W. Schofield appeared for the S. C. A. and pointed out the length of time defendant had kept the girl; also that it was doubtful that the mother had given her consent.

Mr. Lewis in pleading for leniency, held that accused had acted fairly and squarely throughout. He had told the girl of his being a married man, and had only accepted her into his household when she said she had got her mother's sanction to their union. Mr. Lindsell passed sentence of six weeks imprisonment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MORE PEACE TERMS.

The following are the remaining portions of the summary of the Peace Terms including a part of Section Three, which did not come to hand until yesterday afternoon.

SECTION TWO.

LONDON, May 7th.

THE BOUNDARIES REVERTED TO.

The boundaries of Germany are described in two articles, one dealing with Germany proper, and other with East Prussia.

The boundary lines between the new State of Poland and Germany and East Prussia, respectively, and the new boundary line between East Prussia and Lithuania are described in detail in so far as they are not left to be settled by Boundary Commissions on the spot.

The boundary with Belgium follows the line described in the later Section dealing with Belgium.

The frontier with Luxembourg and with Switzerland is that of August, 1914.

The frontier with France is that of 18th July, 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar.

The frontier with Austria is the same as that of 3rd August, 1914, up to the point where that of the new State of Czechoslovakia begins.

The frontier of Czechoslovakia follows the old frontier between Germany and Austria up to the point where the new State of Poland begins.

The boundary between Germany and Denmark, and a portion of the boundary between East Prussia and Poland remain to be decided by the result of the plebiscite.

SECTION THREE.

BERLIN.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the Treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a Neutral State and her frontiers, etc., fixed, and to agree in advance to any Convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them.

Germany is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet, and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and is to renounce, in favour of Belgium, all rights over Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be settled within six months, to protect against this change, either in the whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

A Commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for individual changes of nationality are laid down.

Territories acquired by Belgium will be free of all obligations.

LUXEMBOURG.

Germany renounces her various Treaties and Conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and recognizes that it ceased to be part of German Zollverein from 1st January last.

Germany renounces all rights of exploitation of railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts, in the above area, any international agreements as to it, reached by the Allied and the Associated Powers.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

As subsequently provided in the Military Section, Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications less than 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

In the above area, Germany may neither maintain armed forces, either permanent or temporary, nor hold any manoeuvres, nor maintain any works for facilitating mobilisation.

If the provisions of this Article are violated, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the signatories of the Treaty, and as intending to disturb the world's peace.

By virtue of the Treaty, she must respond to any request for an explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may address to her.

THE TOTAL OBLIGATION.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allies as a result of Germany's violation of the Treaty of 1839 up to November 11th, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission 5 per cent. gold bonds falling due in 1928.

The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her by a fair hearing, and not later than May 1st, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission.

At the same time, a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within 30 years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies.

Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission, and agrees to supply it with all the necessary information, and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings.

She further agrees to restore to the Allies all cash and certain articles which can be identified.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.

As an immediate step towards reparation, Germany shall pay, within two years, 21,000,000,000 in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment, this sum being included in, and not additional to, the first 21,000,000,000 bond issue referred to below, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the Armies of Occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine Germany's system of taxation.

Firstly, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy, proportionately, as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MORE PEACE TERMS.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROHIBITIONS.

The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and, in general, such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected with all the other Allied Powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration to the right of representation, without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay, and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard.

HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS.

It shall make its headquarters at Paris, and establish its own procedure and personnel.

It shall have the general control of the whole reparation problem, and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments.

A MAJORITY VOTE.

A majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing, and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of the annual payments beyond 1920, any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions.

WITHDRAWAL ON A YEAR'S NOTICE.

Withdrawal from representation on the Commission is permitted upon twelve months' notice.

The Commission may require Germany to give, from time to time, by way of guarantee, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection, and on account of the total amount of the claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany, in acknowledgment of its debt as follows:

21,000,000,000 payable not later than May 1st, 1921, without interest;

22,000,000,000 bearing 2 1/2 per cent. interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter, 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver bonds to an additional amount of 22,000,000,000 interest at 5 per cent. under terms to be fixed by the Commission.

The interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent., unless otherwise determined by the Commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the Commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc."

Certificates for beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the Commission to the interested Power. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

CABLES.

Germany renounces all title to specified cables, the value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over the manuscripts of early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed.

In addition to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium the wings, now at Berlin, belonging to the altar piece of the "Adoration of the Lamb" by Hubert and Jean van Eyck, the centre of which is now in the Church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings, now at Berlin and Munich; of the altar piece of "The Last Supper" by Birk Beke, the centre of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Germany is to restore, within six months, the *Koran* of the Caliph Osman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of Sultan Mikawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to Monsieur T. Rouher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

Germany is to deliver, annually, for ten years, to France, coal equivalent to the difference between the annual pre-war output of the Nord and Pas de Calais mines, and the annual production during each year.

Germany further gives options, over ten years, for the delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France. In addition to the above, France gives options for the delivery of eight million tons to Belgium, and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons, in 1919 to 1920, to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the Treaty.

Coke may be taken in the place of coal in the ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for the delivery to France, over three years, of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia.

(Continued from Page 8.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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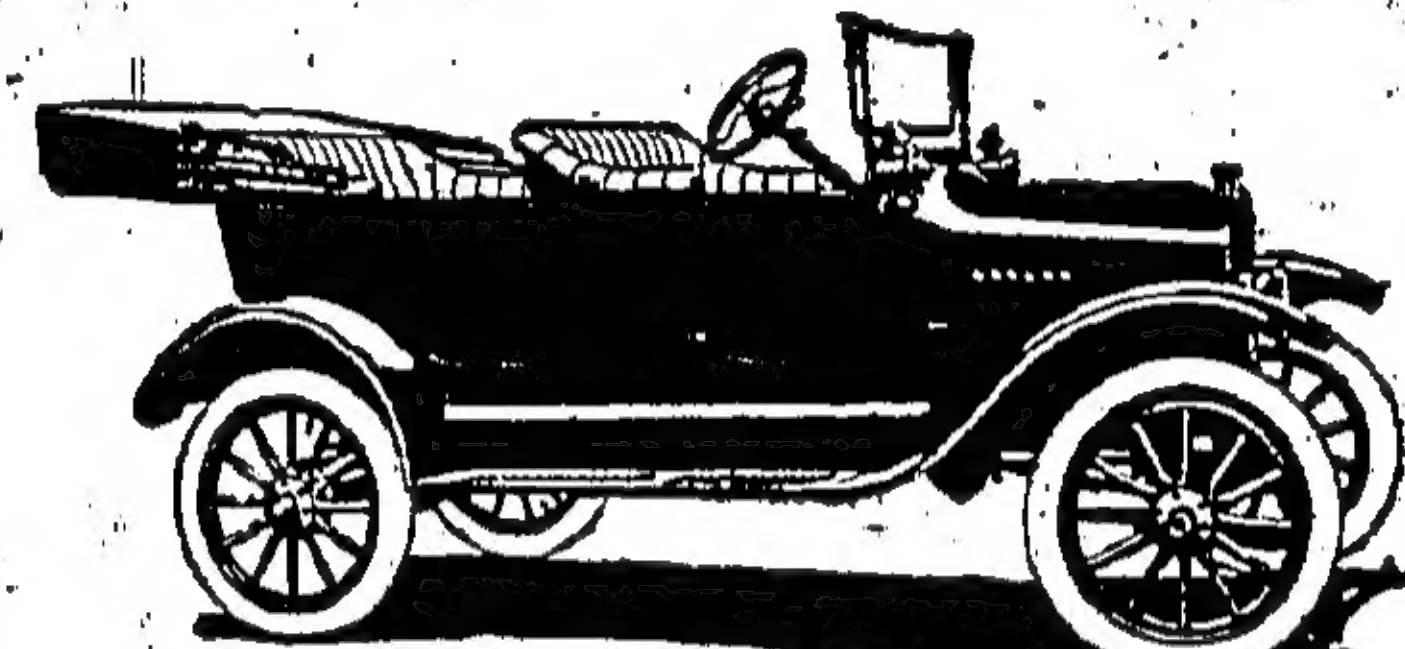
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Two seater Roadster with rear Luggage compartment \$1,226
Ford truck chassis with extra long wheel-base and two solid tyres, 3,000 lbs. capacity \$1,800

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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
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Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, May 13, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,A collection of Valuable Chinese
Carols,
comprising:-5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white
vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from
the Kanghi, Kienlung and Towkong
periods.On view from Monday, the 12th
inst.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

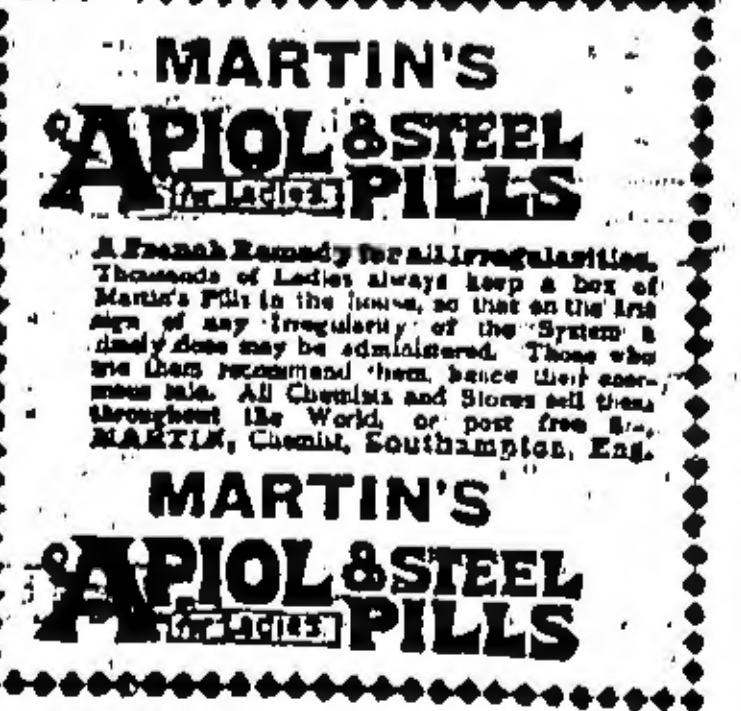
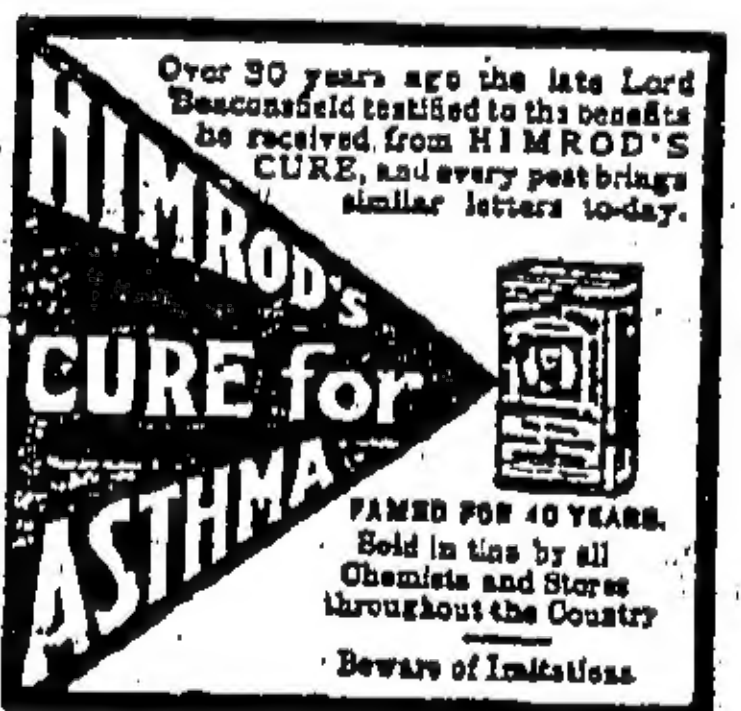
Hongkong, May 6, 1919.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1919,
at Noon,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.The Wreck of the
S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
as she now lies off the Lamma
Islands.Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer,
when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.When feeding, the fly can often be observed
regurgitating the crop contents, and there is danger
of the end of its proboscis dropping into the
cup of sugar. This is a danger to the health of the
animal as long as the fly is undisturbed, but it is
prevented by the use of Insectox. A drop of
Insectox may be dropped on the surface of the
cup of sugar, and the fly will not touch it. Insectox
is a powerful disinfectant, and it also kills the
fly. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all
infective organisms."INSECTOX"
PREVENTS FLIES, MOSQUITOES &
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Stamps in bags.

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5,000 " 3.50	7,000 " 3.50
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All Hongkong: 1,000 for \$1.40
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1,500 " 2.00
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.CRICKET
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RANTZAU.
It has only just become known
from sources which appear to be
authentic that two months ago Count
Rantzau-Rantzau, now German
Foreign Minister, went to Holland
and delivered to the ex-Kaiser a con-
siderable sum of money and stayed
with him at Amersfoort for a short
period.Count Rantzau was accompanied
by the ex-Kaiser's lawyer, Dr.
Waggenmann, who a month later
made a brief stay at Copenhagen.The ex-Kaiser was very cheerful
and hopeful. He declared in effect
"Germany will soon repeat its victo-
ry over the Allies in small ways. All
that is happening in Germany goes
to my heart. I did not win it. I
there are still great patriots in Ger-
many who will not allow her to
become bankrupt."GERMAN PINPRICKS.
The Temps reports an incident
which shows how up till recently,
the Germans have been respecting
the authority of the Allies in small
ways in order to see how far they could go.On February 19 the French tor-
pedo-boat Oriflamme found two
German steamers navigating in the
Baltic without permission, and took
them into Kiel Canal in order to
conduct them to a French port by
the shortest possible route. As soon
as the Oriflamme, with her two
charges, had got inside the Canal
the Germans closed the lock-gates at
Brunsbüttel and refused to allow her
to proceed, on the ground that the
capture of the two German vessels
was illegal.It was only after the French cap-
tain had insisted on his authority to
act and shown that he would stand
no nonsense that he was allowed to
continue his voyage.AN ARMISTICE NIGHT EPISODE.
An unrecorded tragedy of armis-
tice night has come to light. As
may be remembered, the joy of some
people was expressed with consid-
erable exuberance in places of amuse-
ment and in restaurants. At one of
these there had been a good deal of
light-heartedness and general rag-
ging, but at the appointed hour all
were cleared out except one solitary
Highlander, who remained firmly
seated behind a corner table. The
waiters and even the manager having
failed to persuade the warrior to de-
part, the services of the A.P.M. were
invited. This officer, making allow-
ances for the occasion, bluntly asked
the Highlander to move off into the
street, and very considerably added,
"If you are not feeling very well,
I'll give you an arm." "Arrah, I
don't want an arm. Some blichter
has stolen my kilt."In Penang Town Hall recently a
number of leading citizens, with the
Rev. Keppel Gurney in the chair,
listened to an able address by Miss
Strout. She described what had
been done in Ceylon, Burma, Singa-
pore, China, Japan, etc., to deal
with the evil of commercialised vice
and asked that the local problem
might be carefully considered and
such measures as were calculated to
remedy matters might be taken in
hand here. After discussion Miss
Strout was heartily thanked for her
address and a committee, with Dr.
Connolly as convener and given
power to add to their number, was
appointed to go thoroughly into the
question. The suggestion that ladies
and members of the Chinese and
other communities in sympathy with
the movement should be invited to
co-operate, was favourably received.THE SINN FINER'S DUMMY.
Mr. B. Barton, a Sinn Finer con-
fined in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin,
escaped on Sunday night, March 16,
a dummy figure being found in his
bed on Monday morning.SMALL BATS AND MOSQUITOES.
The secretary of agriculture,
Manila, in his last report notes that
while the large fruit-eating bats, the
flying foxes of Burma, are not known
to be of any benefit to men, the
small bats feed on mosquitoes and
other night-flying insects exclusively.
Here is an animal that destroys one
of man's worst enemies, the mos-
quito, and produces therefrom one of
the most useful products. The
bureau of science in Manila is en-
couraging the building of bat roosts
in the Philippines as an aid to the
destruction of mosquitoes, and has
prepared plans with a bill of materi-
als for the same which is distributed
to anyone who will erect a roost.INFLUENZA IN JAVA.
Following upon reports in the
newspapers to the effect that a mil-
lion deaths from Spanish sickness
have occurred in Java, official in-
formation has been obtained from
the Governor-General, who states
that this number is exaggerated.
The total death toll in Java, Madura,
Bali, and Lombok between July and
October, 1918, numbered 220,500, as
compared with 280,000 in the cor-
responding period of 1917. In
November last the deaths numbered
350,000, this abnormal increase being
attributed to Spanish sickness. This
corresponds to 133 per 1,000 per
annum, as against 20 per 1,000 in
November, 1917. In Guraoa the
epidemic of Spanish sickness had
entirely passed away by the end of
November.SOCIAL SERVICE.
Among the Germans who were
repatriated from England recently
was Franz Veldheim, who slew Mr.
Woolf Joel, a member of the firm of
Barnato Bros., in Johannesburg, in
1898. Veldheim was acquitted of
the murder charge, pleading he had
acted in self-defence, but he was sen-
tenced at the Old Bailey shortly
afterwards to twenty years' imprison-
ment for having demanded with
menaces £10,000 from Mr. Solomon
Barnato Joel.Veldheim was looking well after
his long term of imprisonment, fol-
lowed by nine months in intern-
ment camps.Mr. Woolf Joel was assassinated
on March 14, 1898, in his office in
Johannesburg. Veldheim rushed
into Mr. Joel's office and demanded
£2,500, and when the demand was
refused he fired three shots from a
revolver, all three taking effect.
After a trial at Johannesburg lasting
eight days Veldheim, to the surprise
of everyone, was acquitted, but he
was put over the border under the
expulsion law as an undesirable.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1833 & 2333.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3355.
Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Please notice The Breezy Garage is giving Special quotations with
the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming season.
CHANDLER 7 passengers \$8.00 per Hour.
HUDSON SUPER SIX 7 " 7.00 " "
OAKLANDS 5 " 6.00 " "
Who patronise us on any one day they decide to patronise us. Weekly or
monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.OUR MOTTO
Drink less patent medicines
and take more motorials.
Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes
at lowest prices. Sizes 34 x 4 and 32 x 4.
Please Ring, Write or Call
Mr. TANG TSUN,
Proprietor and Manager.THE BREEZY GARAGE,
31, Des Voeux Road Central,
Opposite Central Market.
Phone 2489.The 100%
Cross Expansion
Packing.GERIN, DREYARD & CO.
Telephone 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District, 4 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.BLUE
BIRDCONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.HOT and COLD
DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange
Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes
(Assorted)
Old Post Office, Brisbane,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.TANG YUK, DENTIST,
the late SLEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.



Hughes & Hough

AUTOMOBILES TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"WIKKON" HONGKONG.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:-

HOUSEHOLD LINES:-Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.
DRAWN WORK:-Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.
EMBROIDERIES:-Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 24 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:-Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON

TUESDAY,

May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
etc., etc.,

Comprising:-
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (framed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood, Teakwood and Lacquered Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), one Emameled Bath, and Two Rugs, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:-Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

PICTURES painted by Captain LORING, R.A. "one time station-
ed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING

Done at

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,
Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER
OF
THE MORTGAGEE
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY SITUATE

AT
WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE
COLONY OF HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD

ON
THURSDAY,

The 15th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon

BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:-
All that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as Inland
Lot No. 1935 Together with the
messuages and buildings thereon known
as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held
for the term of 999 years from the
26th day of June 1843 under a Crown
Lease dated the 5th November 1913.
AREA 1099 square feet or thereabouts.
ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$16.00
For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply to:-

LO AND LO
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 25, 1919.



NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
5 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDIN-
ARY YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Offices of the Undersigned on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919,
at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and
REGISTER of Members of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 7th
May to the 21st May, 1919, both days
inclusive.
Immediately after the above men-
tioned Meeting the General Agents in
pursuance of Article 17 of the Com-
pany's Articles propose to ask the
Consolidating Committee to sanction a call
of \$50 per Share in respect of the
monies unpaid on the shares held by
members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents
will also under Article 104 (p) ask for
the sanction of the Consolidating Com-
mittee to the payment of a special
Dividend of \$50 per Share (payable
immediately after the call) out of the
Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained
the Transfer Books and Register of
Members will be CLOSED for an
additional 14 days, i.e. until and includ-
ing the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

No. 24, Wyndham St.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE

VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong

\$19.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WILKINS ST. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Mem-
bers will be held on TUESDAY,
15th instant, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber
Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3,
Queen's Road Central, for the purpose
of nominating a Representative of the
Chamber to serve on the LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL during the absence on leave of
the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of
candidates and of their proposer and
seconders to be lodged with the
Secretary at least 48 hours before the
time appointed for the holding of the
General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI LTD. inform
ALL the General Public that Mr.
GEORGE BLAIR is no longer con-
nected with their firm as he is leaving
for England.

G. MARTINI LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at
the Company's Offices, St. George's
Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17,
1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of Accounts
to February 28, 1919, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from May
3 to May 17, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society
will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts to 31st Decem-
ber, 1918, and of declaring Dividends,
etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from the 18th
May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTIETH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company
will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Accounts to
31st December, 1918, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
12th May to 22nd May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong May 9, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company
will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Accounts to
31st December, 1918, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
12th May to 22nd May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
Sole Importers, No. 1, The Arcade, Victoria
Road, HONGKONG. (Telephone 1111)
Sole Importers, No. 1, The Arcade, Victoria
Road, HONGKONG. (Telephone 1111)
Sole Importers, No. 1, The Arcade, Victoria
Road, HONGKONG. (Telephone 1111)

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS.
Thorough shop training in
mechanical engineering and experience
in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA
MAIL."

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY
TEACHER with knowledge of
Chinese to teach Chinese Lady, four
days in a week. State terms. Reply
Box 1130 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak. 6
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to PERCY SMITH, STRY &
FLEMING.

TO LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET.—NEW HOUSES in
Nathan Road, Kowloon,
No. 10
Ground and First Floors

No. 12
Ground and First Floors
Light and Airy, Electric Light &
Bell installation, excellent sanitary
fixtures, and arrangements including
Water Closets, Emameled Baths
(European Style.)

TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to—
LAI HIN MAN,
Manager.

Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 434 Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Two hours, 70 "
Three hours, 1.00 "
Six hours, 1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 0.80 cents.
Three hours, 2.40 "
Six hours, 4.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, \$0.15 0.30
Half hour, 0.30 0.60
One hour, 0.50 0.80
Two hours, 0.80 1.20
Three hours, 1.00 1.50
Six hours, 1.50 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.00 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, & enroute
to Victoria.
Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10 "
Half hour, 15 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10 "
Hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than 1 1/2 hours.

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents..... 1 hour.
return \$1.00..... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—
single \$1.20..... 3 hours.
return \$1.50..... 4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—
single \$1.75..... 5 hours.
return \$2.00..... 6 hours.
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—
single \$2.25..... 7 hours.
return \$2.50..... 8 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Kowloon
to Tai.

THE CONTROL OF DOCKS AND HARBOURS.

While some kind of a case can be
made out for placing railway and
road and canal transport under the
control of the new ministry, so that
these different facilities may be co-
ordinated to obtain the best efficiency
of the transport system as a whole,
the opinion gathers force that the
attempt to include electric supply and
docks and harbours in the net of the
new minister is a mistake. It is
probable that a far stronger case
could be made out for the handing
over to the Ministry of Ways and
Communications the control of com-
mercial aeronautics, but this sug-
gestion, which has been put forward
quite seriously, is being strenuously
resisted, and if Sir Eric Geddes
has seriously contemplated having
in his hands the development of
air transport he will probably be
disappointed. It would seem that a
far stronger case than by any of the
other interests threatened can be sub-
mitted for the exemption of docks
and harbours from control by the
new ministry. One is not unmindful
of the fact that Sir Eric Geddes
has seriously contemplated having
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INSPECTION INVITED.

DEATH.

TO MING—On 8th. May 1919 at his son's (Dr. Coxon To) residence, 14 Seymour Terrace, Dr. To Ming of Canton, aged 74 years. The funeral will take place to-day, passing the monument at 5 p.m.

DOUGLAS—On 23rd April at Dunfermline-Scotland Mary, the beloved wife of J. T. Douglas of Hong-kong. (By Cable.)

The China Mail.

NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

FIGURES.

To be "good at figures" is not the boast of everybody. Like the game of chess, arithmetic needs the sort of brain that suits it. Doubtless there are mathematically-minded men who get the same thrills out of combinations of figures that the artist gets from colours, or the poet from a sunset. There are certainly men who don't and cannot, to whom fractions and percentages are maddening messages, and decimals what they were to a famous Chancellor of the Exchequer, merely "those damned dots." To men of a certain type, figures mean very little, as in the case of the man given to mnemonic devices. The height of Fujiyama is 12,365 feet, and he noticed the correspondence of the figures with the months and days of the year. Later on, in conversation, he coolly claimed to have climbed a mountain that was 365,012 feet high. The discrepancy did not shock him, even when it was pointed out. It meant to him very little. An abstruse proposition of Spinoza or Descartes would have been a clear concept to him, but tens of thousands merely meant a lot, an incomprehensible quantity. It is doubtful if to many people Germany's little war bill, with its many tens of thousands of millions, means anything vivid.

And they say figures will prove anything. In that respect they are like logic. Logic says you "can't have too much of a good thing," the falsity of which both intoxication and dyspepsia prove. If one dinner be a good dinner, say the plain arithmetic of it, then two good dinners must be too good. But this is silliness.

The Professor of Statistics at London University, Professor A. L. Bowley, is a man of figures who has published a book of figures, apparently to pacify Socialists of the Sidney Webb sort by proving that

the national income isn't nearly as big as it looks. Perhaps you do not know the Webb style of argument. Something like this: "Two thirds of the population, that is to say the manual workers, obtain for all their needs only one third of the produce of each year's work." But Sir Hugh Bell of the Manchester Statistical Society, with the same figures before him, calculates that 75 per cent. of the total sale value of the commodities produced will have gone to pay the persons engaged in producing them. The figures given in "one industry, to the Coal Commission, did not seem to bear that out; but then, we are not good at figures, and these gentlemen are. They would not willfully mislead us, we suppose. Professor Bowley deals with the figures for 1911, when the national income was put at £2,100,000,000. He figures that it was distributed as follows:

(millions counted as units).	
wages	800
salaries	260
taxed incomes	936
various small items	104
	2100

But, he says, we are not to assume that the total of £2,100,000,000 was produced at home. Of the taxed incomes 194 millions sterling was derived from investments abroad. [By now a considerable part of the capital from which this was derived has been carried home in the form of munitions and food, the owners receiving War Stock in exchange.] Take 194 from 936, and there are left 742 millions. Doesn't that reduce Sir Hugh's 75 per cent. to something nearer 50? If we are wrong, it only shows how right we were in confessing that figures confuse us. Another look at his argument shows that he means by wages and salaries (a queer distinction) payment to workers who get less than £150 per annum each. Deduct the foreign dividends, etc., from the total wealth, and the produced income is 1906 millions, of which the producers get 1060 millions. The way we calculate 75 per cent. of 1906 millions we get 1429,500,000 which is considerably more than wages plus salaries, and we feel a little uncomfortable in differing so with a statistical professor. According to Professor Bowley both Sidney Webb and Sir Hugh Bell were wrong. That 936 millions of unearned income (paid to "about 1,100,000" income tax payers, according to him, which gives 'em about £850 each) dwindles down in a subsequent reckoning to about 742 millions. He did not explain how he got rid of £194,000,000 so easily. He hadn't time, because he was too busy whittling it further. It is rather fascinating to watch him doing it. "If now," he says, "we take the supposition that all unearned income could have been nationalized, except that belonging to persons with less

than £150 all told, and all salaries, professional earnings, and employers' profits reduced to £150 per head, while lower salaries were not raised, and the surplus devoted to national objects, perhaps £550,000,000 would have been available. . . . £550,000,000 is then an outside estimate of the part of home-produced income that is the target of attack by extreme Socialists. So now he has got rid of 386 millions. It makes us feel rather like Alice in Wonderland. Even yet the statistician has no mercy on us. Not all that £550,000,000 is spent on luxuries. Great part of the national saving is made out of it, and a large part of the national expenses met. Subtract these, and only "200 to 250 millions" remain, which can "on the extreme reckoning" have been spent on luxury. "This sum" (this bagatelle) "would have little more than sufficed to bring the wages of adult men and women up to the minimum. . . . In fact, the spendable wealth of the nation derived from home industry has been grossly exaggerated by loose reasoning." Well, if we cannot follow his figures, we can see what he is driving at. He does not leave us to guess it. He concludes plainly that it is more important for the workers to go on producing, and to increase their production, than to bother about "improving the division of the product." We quite agree with him. It is much more important—for those 1,100,000 non-producers. It is to be hoped the workers will be made to see this as clearly as he does, and as we do. But they, poor devils, cannot wangle millions like that. It's as much as they can do to tell the exact difference between 35s 3d and 23 10s a week.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

If the Chinese would settle their civil war, get rid of the *tychans*, and wait patiently till the League of Nations starts its real work (which it will undoubtedly do) they would find that their fears of Japan have been exaggerated. It isn't that we acquit the Japanese of imperialist ambitions, for they stink of them. It is that we believe in this League of Nations. When the immediate European problems have been made ship-shape, and it has time to look round, we deem it certain that the League will bring up the "German of the Far East," with a round turn, if he in the meantime doesn't greatly modify his scheming. Naturally, we would find such patience less easy if we were Chinese and as patriotic as some of the Chinese agitators are. The disappointment of these people with their share of the Peace Treaty is quite excusable. From their point of view they have got rid of King Log from the pool of Shanghai only to fall into the maw of King Stork. But if they could only see it, something has happened to curb the appetites of storks. While before there was a very real danger of political aggression, now the fact that Japan may venture its economic exploitation, for which the door is open. Those who fear Japanese competition in this line are strangely inconsistent. Their fear breeds hatred, and they eagerly circulate stories of Japanese commercial dishonesty, Japanese arrogance, and so on. The Japanese certainly do seem to have learnt the horrid lesson well, and to have acquired "swelled head" while doing so. But if they are so untrustworthy and unpleasant as represented, will that not be a big handicap? If the Chinese do not love them, is that not a still bigger handicap? Their trade rivals do not need to fear them so long as they themselves behave properly, act honestly, and treat the Chinese rightly. It is up to the Chinese, really.

THE KAISER.

Some people simply cannot take a hint the right way. It isn't always polite to blurt out the plain objective, lest our enemies use it. Thus, when we wished to give these people a hint not to over-do the "strafe the Kaiser" business, we cracked a little joke about our own King's enforced fashion of speech. They didn't see it. It has been reported to us since that our note was regarded as the disloyal utterance of a Republican, whereas the fact is that we are more royalist than the King himself, God bless him. Isn't it tiresome? The Kaiser is now to stand his trial, and the people are busy committing "contempt of court" by inventing punishments for him. As Wilhelm Hohenzollern, we thoroughly despise him, and would not care what you did to him. But cannot you see? Has history no lesson for you? Are you blinder than your forefathers who lived at the time of the French Revolution? The point is that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, in spite of his crimes, happens to be a King and an Emperor, and if one remains silent while the rabble attacks one King, one cannot tell where they will stop. There is too little reverence for royalty as such, or so much popular Kaiser-strafing would be impossible. It is being led by people who think themselves loyal, and were hurt by our supposed disloyalty. Simpletons! Those who believe firmly in kingship dislike and dread the ease with which the rabble seem to make a scapegoat of royalty down on its luck because we so believe. The persons of the

Lord's Anointed have always been sacred hitherto, and to attack one is to attack all. After all, we must not forget that they are blood relations, and it we care so much for one, we must be jealous of disrespect to the other. It is a matter of policy, you see, such as made Victoria of blessed memory so dislike the French. She knew the menace of public opinion. It is the one serious blemish of the Peace Treaty that it overlooked the usual safeguards for our monarchs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Everybody gets a rise of wages to-day. The dollar is now worth 3s 6 3-16d.

To-day's return reports six cases of plague, all fatal.

The Hongkong C.C. have withdrawn from the Tennis League.

Five Russian nursing sisters arrived by the *Dilhara* from Bombay yesterday.

The *Banri Maru*, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports that Samarang is infected with cholera.

One of the P. & O. staff returned from active service yesterday. He is Mr. Rosser, and he came back by the *Dilhara*.

The iron lamp standing opposite No. 2 Police Station is on the point of collapse. The iron work at the bottom is cracked and bent. This morning the lamp is to be seen supported by several scaffold poles.

The well-known Police Reserve C.I. Mr. Farebrother Mason, a local solicitor, received his Military Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Mason naturally preferred this procedure to receiving the decoration by post.

A professional boxer, Alexander Henry Lambert, accused of being an absentee at Westminster Police Court, was discharged. He held a protection certificate, granted on the ground that his was a "one man business."

A Central News telegram from Rome says:—It is reported from Belgrade that the Serbian Government has decided to abolish the teaching of the Cyrillic Alphabet in all the schools and to adopt instead the Latin Alphabet.

Mrs. Hewitt, a niece of Mr. George Crimble of Hongkong, is among the passengers passing through to Shanghai on the *Dilhara*. Mrs. Hewitt has been on a visit to her husband who is on military duty in India, and is returning to her parents at Shanghai.

Lieut. Col. Sir Hector Dennis, K.C.I.E., Inspector-General of the Punjab Police since 1914, accompanied by Lady Dennis, arrived by the *Dilhara* yesterday on the way to Shanghai. Sir Hector joined the Punjab Police, from the 28th Punjab in 1888.

The Great War Veterans' Association of Calgary reports an Ottawa message of Feb. 21, has passed a resolution threatening to take possession of all desirable Government lands within 30 days unless the Government makes land grants to returned soldiers.

The *Daily Mail* says that the Air Ministry is about to inaugurate a series of aeroplane flights to various parts of the world to demonstrate the excellence of British aeroplanes. The first flight will probably be to Madrid. It is expected that the machine will be a giant Handley Page biplane of the type which flew to India recently.

Mr. T. F. Hough, District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China Freemasons, who left for Home by the *Empress of Russia*, has accepted an invitation from the Grand Lodge of England to represent Hongkong Freemasonry at the big Peace Celebrations at Home, in which representative Freemasons from all parts of the world will officially participate.

Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward is acting as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in place of Sir John Bucknill, who has left for Home on leave, preparatory to retirement. His retirement leaves another important vacancy in the Colonial Judiciary. Sir John, who was Attorney-General in Hongkong before his promotion to Singapore made many friends in the Far East, who will regret his permanent departure.

A telegram has been received in Bombay from Jeddah, stating that His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz wishes it to be known throughout India that, in case of any Moslem wanting to perform the Haj pilgrimage, or to visit the holy tomb of the prophet at Medina before, or during, or after the ensuing pilgrim season, the Arab Government are quite prepared to do everything necessary for the comfort of pilgrims, facilitating the means of travelling and ensuring the safety of travellers, whether they desire to proceed to Medina via Yambo, Rambeh, Jeddah or Mecca.

SPECIAL CABLES.

[China Mail Special.]

ADMIRAL BOATS IN TROUBLE.

"MAYO" TOWED INTO SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, May 8.

The American auxiliary motorship *Admiral Mayo* was towed into Singapore yesterday. She had had engine troubles and was eighteen days out from Hongkong. It is believed that the steamer *Admiral Sims* is also in difficulties. She left Hongkong and has not yet arrived at Singapore.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Latest shipping arrivals include: *Archer*, *Yatshing*, *Glenamoy*, *Key West*, *Hsin Chang*, *Tan*, *Kasoda Maru*, *Kwangsang*, *Chipsing*, *Linan*, *Teksang* and *Haiman*.

The Olympic Games for men of the Allied Armies will be held probably in Paris this month and will be perhaps the biggest event of the kind in the history of athletics.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 26 amounted to 74,383 tons and the sales during the period, to 92,660 tons.

June 3 will be a public holiday in India in celebration of the Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, but unless the Peace Treaty has been signed before that date the custom of the last four years will be followed, and there will be no reviews, salutes, dressing of ships or other festivities. Flags, will however, be flown and the usual Honours List will be published.

A dispatch from Welmar says that Edward Bernstein will probably be the future Ambassador to London and Theodore Wolff, director of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, will probably be sent to Paris. Prof. Lammarsch (an Austrian) it is said, will be sent to Washington. Herr Bernstein is a prominent German Social Democrat. He acted as London correspondent of *Vorwarts* from 1883 to 1901.

The Duke of Buccleuch, as President of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, appeals for new members and support for the League, whose principal aim is to bring home to the people of the British Empire the vital importance of retaining the command of the sea. The establishment of branches throughout the British Isles and the Overseas Dominions is one of the League's methods of carrying on its work.

At a convention of the "Friends of Irish Freedom" at Philadelphia on February 24 a resolution was passed at the instance of Cardinal Gibbons claiming the right of Ireland to have self-determination and protesting against the curtailment of American sovereignty implied in the scheme for a League of Nations. A fund of 1,000,000 dollars (about £200,000) to bring freedom to Ireland was pledged at the meeting. Another resolution was carried declaring that a state of war existed between England and Ireland.

This afternoon at the Hongkong Theatre the popular Charlie Chaplin is appearing again in various comedies of two parts during the matinee at 5 p.m. and at 7.15 p.m. The admission of this comic actor should not miss this opportunity, as he will be travelling all over the world and may be away for some time. To-night the magnificent drama "Hungry Heart" will be screened together with "New Selected Comedies." Needless to say, the music provided in this theatre is much appreciated, owing to its classical choice and the violin has an angelical sound.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* says that some of the German prisoners in Japan, who number about 4,500 are still worshipping the Kaiser, and apparently intend to devote themselves to the task of re-constituting Germany under Wilhelm, but the greater number are trying to secure positions in the South Seas and China after the war. It is said that some hundreds of prisoners at the Marasino Camp have made up their minds to migrate to the Hainan Islands with the permission of the Japanese authorities, when they are discharged, in order to make their home there. The *Mainichi* correspondent adds that as there are many experts in one line or others, the authorities are considering means of turning their talents to good account.

"HAIMUN" QUARANTINED.

The *Haimun* (Captain Page) arrived in port yesterday and went into quarantine because of several cases of cholera on the voyage here from Bangkok. The deaths occurred between Bangkok and Swatow. The *Linan* also arrived from Bangkok yesterday but examination showed a clean bill of health and the vessel thus escaped quarantine.

AMONG SUBMARINES WITH BROKEN TAIL-END SHAFT.

SALVAGE OF STEAMER IN NOTORIOUS DANGER ZONE.

Mr. Justice Roche, in the Admiralty Court, on Thursday, heard a claim for salvage remuneration by the owners, masters and crew of the steam trawler *Lolist*, of Lowestoft, for services rendered the steamship *Aquarius*, which had broken her tail end shaft in a notorious submarine area.

Mr. A. E. Nelson appeared for the plaintiffs, instructed by Messrs. Chamberlain, Talbot and Bracey, of Great Yarmouth, London agents; Messrs. Botterell and Roche, of Exchange-chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Mr. Lewis Noad, for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Downing, Hancock, Middleton and Lewis, of Crosby-buildings, Crosby-square, E.C.3.

Mr. Noad stated that the Admiralty Court in Dublin had already awarded £750 to the Belgian steam trawler *Raymond* for services rendered the same vessel. The value of the *Lolist* was given as £14,000. At 5.30 in the evening of June 17th last, the *Lolist*, it was pleaded was proceeding to Milford Haven with her catch of fish, with three Belgian trawlers, of which one was the *Raymond*, and when off Kinsale Head sighted the *Aquarius*, showing two black balls on her fore stay, flying four flags, and exhibiting the signal "N.C. M.Q. Want immediate assistance. Engines completely disabled." The two trawlers towed the *Aquarius* to the entrance to Cork Harbour, where an examination vessel placed a Queenstown pilot on board, and the *Aquarius* was taken into Queenstown by Government tugs and the *Raymond*. The *Lolist* lost a night's fishing at 9 in the morning of the 19th. The tail end shaft of the *Aquarius* was broken, and she was at the mercy of submarines.

The case for the *Aquarius* (3,022 tons gross) was that the crank shaft "went" on the afternoon of the 17th. At about 4.55 p.m. the *Sir Robert Hay* attempted to tow, but was found insufficiently powerful. At 5.20 p.m. four trawlers arrived, and at 5.35 p.m. the trawler *Raymond* made fast and began to tow. At 5.55 p.m. an American destroyer arrived and also stood by. At 6.12 p.m. the *Lolist* made fast and assisted the *Raymond* until about 8 p.m., when the *Stormcock*, which had been despatched from Queenstown, came up and made fast, and shortly afterwards his Majesty's ship *Hellespont* also gave assistance. At 8.30 p.m. the *Lolist* was cast off. At 9.30 p.m. the *Aquarius* passed through the boom defence, and shortly afterwards anchored in eight fathoms in the harbour of Queenstown. The services of the *Lolist* were assisting to tow with the *Raymond* and other vessels from 6.12 until 8.30. The weather was moderate, the wind northerly, off the land, and the sky clear. The service was rendered without difficulty or danger.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said the writ was issued on behalf of the owners, master and crew of the *Lolist*. The crew was said to number 11 hands, but these included two naval gunners, who were not plaintiffs, and he would not deal with any claim on their behalf. The defendants were stated to be the owners of the steamship *Aquarius*, her cargo and freight, but the owners of the cargo and freight were not in fact defendants. All he had to deal with was the claim against the ship. Her value was £67,000. He had considered what the total award would be if he had had the whole of the salvaged property before him, and dealt with 13-15ths of the total value. There was a cargo on board worth 2-15ths of the total property at risk. The services were short and rendered in fine weather. The towage was for about 17 to 20 miles, and there was an enforced standing by, involving nine hours delay after the towage. The total time lost by the trawler was about 12 hours. It was fine, summer weather. There were not present in this case, therefore, either the element of sea risk to the salvors, or the element of high value of the salvaged property. There were, however, two elements of importance. The salvaging vessel was making large earnings at that time. Such vessels have to be encouraged to turn from this profitable business of fishing and big profits to the business of salvage, which, although profitable, had its risks—risks to the salvaging vessel herself, and the risk of non-success in the matter of submarine attack; and in spite of the presence during part of the service of a destroyer belonging to our associates, the United States of America, to the salvaged property (and to some extent to the salvaging property, which must necessarily proceed at a slower pace than usual) there was substantial risk from submarine attack. The proper award to make to the owners, master, and crew was £435, and in addition the sum of £25 in respect of certain expenses that were incurred in going to Queenstown and certain damage done to the tow ropes. The total award, therefore, was £460. He mentioned the £25 expenses separately because it was often convenient to the parties for the purpose of apportionment and for underwriting

THE MAGISTRACY.

(MR. R. O. HUTCHISON'S COURT.)

PROFIT AND LOSS.

In admitting a charge of gambling in Connaught Road West, a Chinese informed Mr. Hutchison this morning that he had already lost some money in the game. Defendant will lose another \$3, which the Government wins.

PLAYING PASTAN.

Two other Chinese were fined \$5 each, for playing a little game of *pastan* in a Chinese restaurant, in Queen's Road West. Defendants pleaded not guilty and Sergeant Paine testified to having raided the place and arrested the men. \$17 staked in the game was ordered to be confiscated.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Two Chinese were charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of arms.

Inspector Kent stated that defendants with another not in custody were intercepted by a Chinese constable, behind Victoria School, Wanchai. Another constable helped. When arrested the second accused snatched a dangerous-looking knife which he was carrying. During a short respite in the struggle the other man managed to escape but defendants were apprehended. A revolver and a packet of pepper were afterwards picked up on the scene of the arrest.

It is believed that the trouble-makers were lying in wait for another party in possession of illicit opium, probably to swoop down on them suddenly, and relieve them of the stuff. After evidence was given the first defendant who was found to have formerly served a "stretch" for larceny, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on the first charge, and fined \$250 on the second. The other defendant, convicted on one charge only, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NERVOUS CASE.

In view of hold-ups and numerous robberies in Kowloon city I hope your Worship will take a serious view of the case, said Sergeant Murphy, presenting a Chinese arrested near Hung Hom Road with the unlawful possession of a knife in the early hours of this morning. Fined \$100 or two months.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

THE JUBILEE ROAD AFFAIRS. Four more men charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in connection with the recent fracas in Jubilee Road, were remanded till Monday, in Police custody.

A RETURNED BANISHMENT.

A charge of returning from banishment before the expiry of his term was preferred against a Chinese. Defendant returned to the Colony in November last, and was arrested on a charge of larceny. At that time he was not recognised as a banished, but was spotted since. He will undergo nine months' hard labour.

RUSSIAN GENERAL IN TOWN.

A *China Mail* man had the privilege of a short interview with Lieut. General Karsoff. The General is a soldierly looking personage and told our man that he has been fighting with the British in the Caucasus. From there he went to India, ultimately getting a passage here by the *Dilhara*. Asked his future intentions, the General said he is taking the first available boat to Vladivostok. He then intends to join Kolchak's voluntary Army in Siberia.

"We are fighting the Bolsheviks there," said the general with considerable pride. Asked what the decorations were he was wearing he said one was St. George order and the others war medals. A red, white and blue ribbon worn like a lance stripe in the British Army, on the left arm, denotes membership of the Russian Voluntary Army.

Exchange of compliments between the general and the *China Mail* man ended with the general, who speaks almost perfect English, saying "Good Day."

LAUNCH BOY DROWNED.

A fatal incident occurred at the Yaumati Break-water yesterday morning. The brother of the coxswain of the launch *Yee Fat* was fixing the awning of the launch, when he fell into the water and was drowned. His body has been removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

purposes to know how much ought to be allowed for expenses. He should add that other vessels were engaged in the salvage. He was not dealing with these other parties, but he, of course, had to pay attention to the fact that they have claims to be remunerated in respect of their services, whether they were salvage or engaged services.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the meeting of shareholders to be held at the company's offices, 25, George Street, Building, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, May 17, 1919:

Gentlemen:—Your Directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 25th February, 1919.

The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account available for appropriation is \$626,996.70, and your Directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of \$2.25 per share on 60,000 shares	\$135,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To place to Reserve	100,000.00
To write off Plant Account	160,000.00
To write off Property Account for depreciation	25,000.00
To write off Furniture Account for depreciation	155.95
To pay a Bonus to Staff	10,545.38
To pay to Staff Provident Fund	14,859.15
To carry forward to next Account	129,936.81
	\$626,996.70

Directors:—Hon. Mr. D. Landale having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. Johnstone was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. A. O. Lang and Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors: The Accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who reports, but offers himself for re-election.

A. O. LANG,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AT FEBRUARY 25, 1919.

BALANCE SHEET.

CAPITALS.	
Capital Authorized and Issued 60,000 shares each \$10 fully paid	\$600,000.00
Reserve Account	500,000.00
Sundry Creditors	261,759.21
Dividends unclaimed	16,755.08
Profit and Loss Account	
Undivided Profit as per last account	121,042.80
Net Profit for the year ending 25th February, 1919	505,953.90
	\$2,005,548.68

ASSETS.	
Property, Land & Buildings as per last account	\$653,806.51
Less amount provided for depreciation	70,000.00
Expenditure during year Plant & Machinery account, as per last account	781,682.31
Less amount provided for depreciation	200,000.00
Expenditure during year Furniture, as per last account	1,068.55
Less amount provided for depreciation	563.55
Expenditure during year Tools, etc., Stock of	6,039.48
Installation Material	32,138.54
Stock of Fuel, Stock of Insurance, Value of unexpired portions of Policies	4,500.00
Sundry Debtors	230,738.79
Cash with Agents	1,567.37
	\$2,005,548.68

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Agency and Office Expenses	\$15,000.00
To Rent and Taxes	17,067.32
To Insurance	9,546.03
To Directors' Fees	8,000.00
To Auditors' Fees	400.00
To Bad Debts \$4,795.58, Less Amounts written off previous year recovered \$503.05	4,292.53
To Interest	5,063.87
To Net Profit	505,953.90
	\$564,223.04

By Net Profit on working	\$564,196.20
By Scrap and Transfer	26.75
	\$564,223.04

S. H. Dodwell and C. P. Chater,
Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Rub a day, reapplying with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—It is natural that before one starts to study such a thing as Evolution, one would desire to know something of the eminent men who have lent their authority to it. The idea that man is not a separate creation, but in common with the other animals which inhabit this world, evolved from a lower form, is a very old one. Hundreds of years before the Christian era, many Greek philosophers taught that man came from the lowest form of animal life. But these philosophers were very unscientific in their method of research, and not until the nineteenth century can we say that scientists began to make serious researches in the field of Evolution. Charles Robert Darwin was born at Shrewsbury on the 12th of February, 1809. On the 27th of December, 1831, he started on a voyage in the *Beagle* as naturalist. He visited Cape Verde and other islands on the Atlantic, and then visited the South American Coasts, Galapagos, Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Keeling Island, Maldives, Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, Brazil, etc. It was not until the 2nd of October, 1880 that he returned to England. So much had Darwin observed during his voyage, that when he returned to England, he was convinced of the fact that man originated from the lowest form of life, in common with the other animals. But he was not sure of his position yet, deeming that further investigation was necessary. Patiently, did Darwin work, collecting materials all the time. In the meantime another famous naturalist was making investigation by travels. This man was Alfred Russel Wallace. He travelled extensively in Brazil, Sumatra, New Guinea, etc., making investigations. In the year 1858, when he was lying in bed in the cold fits of an attack of ague at Ternate, in the Moluccas, he concluded that species changed, and also that the theory of the survival of the fittest was true. He wrote an essay on his ideas, and sent it to Darwin, asking him to send it to Sir Charles Lyell, the famous geologist. Darwin was struck with the similarity of Wallace's conclusions to his own. It must be here, said that Darwin had already written down all his conclusions as early as 1842. We must never forget, however, that though Wallace believed that one species is only the result of changes in another species, and also rejected the idea of man's special creation, he being entirely unsupported by facts, he believed that man's spiritual and intellectual nature, must have had another origin, and for this reason we can only find an adequate cause in the unseen universe of Spirit.

We will examine the truth of Mr. Wallace's argument in our subsequent letters.—Yours, etc.,
JOHN KESTREL.

THE "MARAMA'S."

PROGRESS.

VIGOROUS CURSES FROM PASSENGERS ABOARD.

The *Marama* put into Colombo for fresh water and more stewards. Letters from passengers give a harrowing description of the conditions aboard. Two children have died and many are ill. Those responsible for the arrangements, chiefly overcrowding, are vigorously cursed.

The following extracts from a letter received from his wife, written on board the *Marama*, speak for themselves, says a writer in the *Pingang Gazette*:—S.S. *Marama*, April 14, 1919. "We are after all calling at Colombo: We had to, as everything seems to have gone wrong. How any of us is alive only the good God knows. We have gone through Hell. There have been two deaths already (children) the wards are so frightfully packed and the port holes could not be opened. The heat has been fearful. I will not say too much about things, as it would only worry you. Thank goodness I am strong and can stand a good deal. The food has not been too bad if we could only get served. The dining saloon is like a mad-house and the children's worse. We have been travelling very slowly as I hear the firemen are on strike. Really it is a downright disgrace that this boat should have been allowed to sail like this. We have been treated like cattle. Yesterday was the first time the ship has been cleaned since it left Singapore. The stench in the bathrooms has been almost unendurable. They are thinking seriously of putting down 200 people at Colombo at Government expense. If they do I shall certainly try and be one of them."

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ATLANTIC METEOROLOGY.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS BY C.P.O.S. STEAMER.

Experiments of first-class importance to aviators in connection with the forthcoming attempts to fly the Atlantic are to be made by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer *Montcalm*, sailing from the Surrey Commercial Docks, London. The vessel is to undertake a voyage in order to obtain meteorological data to assist flying men.

Lieut. Guy Harris, R.A.F., is in charge of the project. It is hoped to fill up the gaps between the present flying stops. The ship has been fitted with two winches for the flying of special kites, one at each end of the ship. About 18 kites in all are being carried. The kites are of enormous size, real manlifts, specially designed. An instrument called the meteorograph will be used to collect valuable records as to wind speeds, humidity, temperature, pressure, &c.

"The object of the trip is to find out more about wind currents at a height of about 5,000 feet," said Major A. E. Gendle, the head of the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry, to a *Daily News* representative. "We know the average conditions over these places for a number of years, but we are not very sure of the unit of variation during short spaces of time. It is impossible to have dozens of stations right across the Atlantic, so that the next best thing is to make use of the ships that are going across."

It will give flying men an idea of what they may have to encounter, and will fill up the spaces between the jumping-off places. The ship is fitted with a wireless apparatus and communications with aviators will be possible. If the experiment is successful the thing will probably be done continuously on a number of ships.

SCOUTING AND THE HOME.

"I have heard it urged as an objection that Scouting takes boys from their homes; my reply is, unfortunately sometimes this is 'so much the better.' The critic is thinking of his own cheerful fireside, his own family circle, and the pleasures of hospitality extended to numerous interesting friends and acquaintances."

The Scout's home is often dingy, uncomfortable and crowded, the family circle depressing, and the advent of strangers inattentive and unwelcome. I would go further. Even in a good home, there may be narrow interests, monotonous and repression rather than stimulation or personality. It is in these cases a solemn duty to get every boy out of his home and away from home influence into the stimulation of fellowship of the large and happy Scout unit and under the influence of a Scoutmaster who will often do far more to bring out the best of a boy than his father. The more successful and ideal home life will relieve the Scoutmaster of some of his work, but there is always a place for his influence and for the fellowship of the Troop, a place which a home cannot fill in a boy's life. In other cases the Troop almost entirely takes the place of home, and Scouting or some sort on every night of the week is just the best thing in the world. — Scout Headquarters, Gazette.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on May 9:

Since our last report of the 2nd inst. the local market has been dull with scanty business passing. The Shanghai market has been practically closed owing to the races.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Bankers at business at \$600 have buyers at \$602.

Marine Insurance.—North China has been at Tientsin 220. Canteons have sellers at \$500. Unions no business has been reported and the quotations remains nominal at \$1.100. Yangtzes are wanted at Shanghai, \$260.

The Insurances.—China Fires and Hongkong Fires are nominal at \$160 and \$380 respectively.

Shipping.—Indo-China have sellers at \$153. Douglas at \$84 (ex. dividend of \$3). Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$222 and Ferries at \$38.

Refineries.—China Sugars are slightly weaker with small sellers at \$157½ cash, with buyers at \$160, June. Malabons are enquired for at \$35.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet with sellers at \$97. Kowloon Docks are also offering at \$152½ with buyers at \$151. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tientsin 26.

Miscellaneous.—Cements are quiet buyers only offering \$74. China Provisions are strong \$74. Powells \$114. Whismans \$28 and Peak Trans \$8.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ITEMS.

Those who want to may now trade with Alsace Lorraine. It counts as part of France.

They may also trade with such parts of Austria-Hungary as are occupied by Allied troops.

Another royal proclamation prohibits the importation of dye stuffs. Mr. Alabaster asked for a return showing how many juvenile offenders under 18 are in Victoria Jail, and the following subsidiary questions:

What provision is made in the Jail for keeping juvenile offenders apart from adult prisoners in accordance with Prison Regulation No. 210?

Are juvenile offenders—

(a) allowed special library books and books of instruction throughout their sentence,

(b) employed with other juvenile offenders in workshops,

(c) instructed in a trade, and

(d) exercised twice daily with a view to their physical development, in accordance with Regulation 221?

The reply gazetted shows that there were nine boys in Jail. They work in their cells and are exercised separately. They are not allowed books. They don't work in the workshops. They are not instructed in a trade. They are exercised twice daily with a view to physical development. The reply adds that nine is an unusually high number for such prisoners. In the ordinary course there are only one or two at a time.

Mr. W. O. Lambert is appointed First Assistant Government Marine Surveyor, and Mr. R. Hunter as temporary assistant, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Russell.

Police Sgt. A. Davis replaces Sgt. Eburn as Sanitary Inspector at Aberdeen.

Messrs. J. Johnstone and A. C. Little are appointed Justices of the Peace.

Additions to the register of medical practitioners are Dr. Arthur Wai Tak Woo and Chung Ching Wang, of 11, Oak Bailey, and Dr. Robinson Road, respectively.

A vacancy on the Licensing Board, caused by the departure of Mr. T. F. Hough, is to be filled by election on May 21.

The returned average note circulation for April was: Chartered Bank \$7,911,392; Hongkong, \$22,310,500; and Mercantile \$1,162,047. Security as usual.

The Bank of Canton intends to convert its silver capital into gold.

AMERICAN CO. AT THEATRE ROYAL TO-NIGHT.

Mr. W. R. Barnard, the English theatrical manager, will introduce his American Musical Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal to-night. The company is only here for six performances including a matinee on Thursday. Three American musical comedy successes will be presented, each comedy playing two performances. The opening presentation will be "The Suffragettes," a laughingly absurd, screamingly set forth in two acts, that teem with bright, jazzy musical hits and to heighten the effect, a dazzling background of pretty girls, garbed in a variety of fashions most daring creations. The cast is made up of a company of American stage favourites who will surely establish themselves in the hearts of the Hongkong public.

"The Suffragettes" will play to-night and Monday—"Hello Hawaii," another "worry-killer" will go on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, while "Oh, Papa" will be presented on Thursday Matinee and night. Bookings at Moutrie's.

JUST ONE LETTER.

The difference a misprint of one letter may make is well brought out by an incident in Malaya recently. The Food Controller made a speech in which he reproved the Press. With the love of circumlocution and indirectness that is common to officials, he did not name the offending papers, but excepted one. He said "I am not alluding to etc." He was reported "I am now alluding to etc." The result was that the editor of etc. wrote a slashing article, and the official had to explain.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A STORY WITH A LESSON.
HONGKONG MAN AGE 30. FIRST CLASS LIFE
(No. 269864)
Applied for Insurance June 15, 1918.
Died August 1, 1918.
Claim promptly paid to Widow
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLES, Manager.
12, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

AID FOR BRITISH EXPORTER.

TO EXPEDITE THE GRANTING OF LICENCES.

In order further to assist exporters to recover their trade in goods of which the export is or has been controlled and generally to ensure that no openings for trade are lost to British exporters owing to ignorance of existing export facilities, the Department of Overseas Trade, in concert with the War Trade Department, has made arrangements for bringing to the notice of exporters through the medium of the Press, trade journals, chambers of commerce and trade organisations, and by special notes direct to firms on the "special register" of the Department information regarding changes affecting control over exports.

Firms not already on the special register who desire to receive such information direct from the Department may apply for admission to the special register to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. The annual fee for admission to the special register is £2 2s, which includes the supply of the Board of Trade Journal.

It is understood that owing to the necessary formalities and consequent delay in connection with the obtaining of export licences, exporters find themselves at a disadvantage when dealing with orders requiring immediate acceptance. The Department will, therefore, on request, undertake to ascertain from the War Trade Department and reply by telegram or telephone at the earliest possible moment whether licences will or will not be granted for such orders. In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made formally to the War Trade Department the licence will be granted.

Inquiries should be by telegram rather than by telephone, and should be addressed to "Orders C/o Advantages, Stock, London." They should give in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity, value and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British territory, or from territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; the country of destination will, of course, need to be given. A reply of 24 words (15 6d) must also be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their inquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the inquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Mr. C. L. Sandes, Mercantile Bank of India, has taken over the Honorary Secretaryship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club from Mr. Wodehouse.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN AUSTRALIAN wishes to see Mr. KIM O'HOY late of BENDIGO. Will he communicate with this Office?

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, May 17, 1919, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon),

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street—

- 1 Underwood Typewriter Visible No. 3-15
- 1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 10-18
- 1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-14
- 1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-14
- 1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 11-18
- 1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 10-18
- 1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-15

all in perfect working order and condition.

On view from Thursday, 15th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

By GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 10, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

PRINTED COTTON BEDSPREADS

IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND COLOURS.

FANCY TABLE COVERS.

CUSHION CASES.

AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS.

SUMMER AND ICE BLANKETS.

SHEETINGS, SCOURERS, TOWELS.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS.

MOSQUITO NETS, BATH MATS.

AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

SHE SANG ALOHA TO ME

OH FRENCHY

JUST A BABY'S PRAYER

SMILES

WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING

HINDUSTAN

MISSOURI

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

18, DES VEAUX ROAD. TEL. 1323.

REMINGTON, MONARCH

AND SMITH PREMIER

TYPEWRITERS.

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS in "FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON."

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES.

EAU DE COLOGNE,

TOILET SOAPS,

MANICURE SETS

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO

H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" " " 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

TEL. NO. 138, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	28th May at Noon	Middle of June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	23rd May	11th June

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATON APCAR"	End of May	June

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & C.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Shanghai only
"DILWARA"	10th May at Daylight	
"ARRATON APCAR"	15th May	

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS

BIOJUN MARU	on 21st May.
BANRI MARU	on 21st June.
BORNEO MARU	on 15th July.
BORNEO MARU	on 27th July.

For JAPAN PORTS

BORNEO MARU	on 11th June.
BORNEO MARU	on 21st June.
BORNEO MARU	on 4th July.
BORNEO MARU	on 28th July.
BORNEO MARU	on 28th Aug.
BORNEO MARU	on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.



O S K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMUR MARU	on 20th May.
ANDES MARU	on 2nd June.

Call Marseilles.

GENOA & BOMBAY: Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay in Company's steamers.

KASADO MARU	on 11th May.
BURMA MARU	on 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HAIRY MARU	on 15th June.
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BOMBAY: Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KASADO MARU	on 11th May.
BURMA MARU	on 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE: Regular monthly service.

SHISEN MARU	on 11th May.
UNNAN MARU	on 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE: Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

NANSHI MARU	on 1st June.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service (calling at intermediate ports in Japan and China) to VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and ADELAIDE.

AFRICA MARU	on 22nd May.
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HAIPHONG: Three times a month service.

DAITOKU MARU	on 21st May.
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JAPAN PORTS: MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

KOFUKU MARU	on 11th May.
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KEELUNG TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. Passengers will arrive and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSEHU MARU	on 22nd May at 9 a.m.
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For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU	on 11th May, at 10 a.m.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THROUGH	TO
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SWATOW	May 11, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINA	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIAN	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LIAN	May 13, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	May 15, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KAITONG	May 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINA	May 18, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	May 19, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	May 19, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	SUNDAY, May 11, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	TUESDAY, May 13, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOWSANG	THURSDAY, May 15, Daylight.
MANILA	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, May 16, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	SATURDAY, May 17, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and
regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai
and occasionally calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill-lading are
issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.MANILA LINE: A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE: Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when indicated on the schedule.BORNEO LINE: One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
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Empress of Russia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

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HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 15th May at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 11th May at 10 a.m.
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June 14th, 1919.

July 2nd, 1919.

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

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"Oui"

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leading the Butterfly Barn Dance

down the Y.M.C.A. hall, with a

hundred couples following.

"Lot of beginners on the floor to-

night," remarked the "Waacs," as her

partner adroitly manoeuvred her

through the crush.

"Yes, there's a batch of us down

from Cologne," he said. "What's

this Canadian roll everyone is talking

about?"

She took him to the learners' room

afterwards, where big men solemnly

practised the "twinkle," and were

ordered not to jump and to keep their

shoulders still.

Smiling, he emerged ten minutes

later.

"I've got that step," he said

triumphantly.

"What's this they're starting?"

The lancers?

"Yes, they do it with the French

slide here."

"Shall we?"

"Let's!"

There are no wallflowers in France,

for every "Waacs" can dance, and

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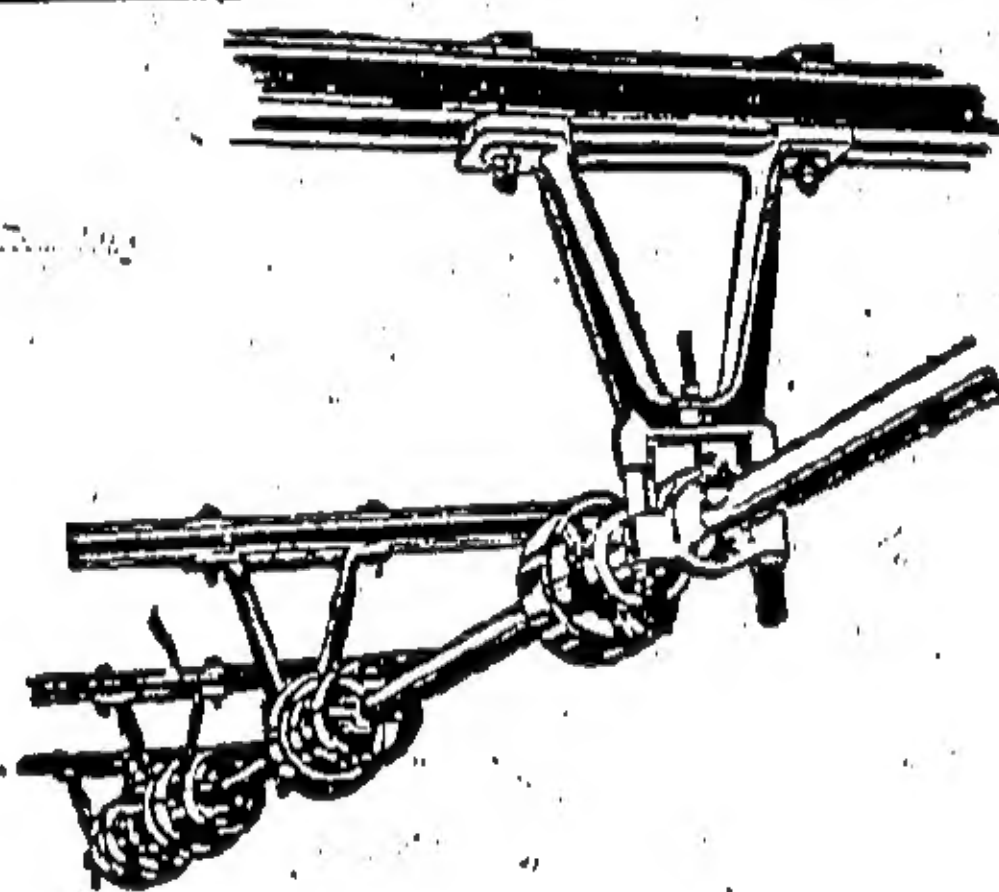
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

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INSIDE RUSSIA.

A BRITISH WORKMAN'S REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

One of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of conditions in Russia that has been made comes from Mr. H. V. Keeling, a British workman who escaped from Russia in January after having experienced the whole of the revolution. In an interview with the *Week*, Mr. Keeling describes the situation.

Special point is given to Mr. Keeling's information, because he himself is a workman who has had exceptional opportunities of moving among the Russian labouring class. He went to Russia five years ago to teach working in a Russian firm which had acquired British patents in certain new processes in the lithographic and printing trades. For 20 years previously he had been a member of a British trade union (the Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, and Process-workers), and he took an active part in the movement of rising wages in his own trade. After being in the service of the Russian firm for one year he undertook certain agencies for British firms, and in order to keep in repair facilities which they had sold, became a fully qualified mechanic in the printing trade, and as such was admitted to membership of the Russian Printing Trade Union. He thus spent practically all his time as a workman among workmen, and is especially anxious that British working people should know something of the results of Bolshevism on the actual life of a great people.

ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO HOW the Russian nation can submit to Bolshevism, Mr. Keeling said:

"The answer is that the Russian people are starving and when you are starving you don't think about other matters. You think about nothing except just to scrape together enough food to keep yourself alive. You don't trouble much whether you are going to be shot, your self or whether other people are being shot. You are collecting food like an animal. I left Russia six weeks ago, but even now I can't get over the habit of thinking about my food, and every day I find myself wondering where the next meal is to come from."

The secret of Bolshevism's power now is, he says, simply that it enforces upon some and denies to others the privilege of eating. Explaining the system, he said:

"The population were originally divided by the Bolsheviks into four categories, which exactly turn upside down the social classes of other countries. These are (1) manual labourers; (2) clerical workers, provided they employ nobody; (3) every body who has employed anybody, from the small householder employing one servant to the manufacturer employing a thousand hands; (4) all the former rich, Princes, aristocrats, landowners, courtiers, and rentiers of every description. The penalty for failing to please the Bolsheviks is to be degraded from a class in which you get scarcely any. The nations for these classes are, or were, on a descending scale, and even the lowest class was supposed to get enough to keep them alive. But in the last few months there hasn't been anything like enough for the first class, and scarcely anything for the others."

THERE ARE NO RICH. Class IV, the former rich, I should say, has disappeared. They have got out of the country, or been starved to death, or been shot, or turned themselves into workmen in order to get food. I can't tell you more, for nobody knows. The other classes have got sorted into two classes, those that get some food and those that get hardly any officially. To get food you must be in with the Bolsheviks, and then they put you into the first class. It is very difficult to get there, and very very difficult to get out. They demand you for slight reasons which you can't discover, and then you starve. Whole trade unions have been degraded because they opposed the Bolsheviks or offended them somehow.

You have cards and coupons very much in use here, but all private trading is forbidden, and nearly all the shops in Petrograd are shut. To take their place there are a few hundred municipal shops, and you have to be registered at one of these, and take your coupons there, if you are in the feeding class. You are supposed to receive half a pound of bread a day, and potatoes, butter, meat, and sugar, at fixed and reasonable prices; but, as a matter of fact, for a long time past nothing has been sold but bread, and even that failed for seven days in December. I have been six days without bread, and three days without anything to eat except the so-called public dinner, which consisted of watery soup, a small piece of very salt fish, and one-eighth of a pound of bread. Sometimes they have offered me oats, as if I were a horse, when there was no bread. All the children are in the first class, for the Bolshevik idea is that all the children should be the charge of the State while their parents go to work. But the children are starving—all the same in great numbers.

MONEY IS WORTH NOTHING.

"It makes it worse, that you have quantities of money in your pocket, but can buy nothing. I have had roubles worth £800, according to old values, in my pocket, and not been able to buy a piece of bread. You don't trouble about money; you pay five shillings for a lump of sugar, if you can get it. A workman's wages are £100 a month in old values, but though he can still buy a watch for five pounds, he can't buy a roll of bread for fivepence. The people who have the food won't sell it for roubles, because they are worth nothing, and there is nothing to buy with them. So the Bolsheviks can't get the food, though they are always trying to, and having fights with the peasants in consequence. I believe there is enough food in Russia to keep every one alive, for last harvest was very good, but it can't be got, and it's all being hoarded and concealed."

Mr. Keeling confirms the statement that the Red Army is kept in being because it is especially fed. Asked how the men at the top, Lenin, Trotsky, and the rest, could allow this thing to go on, Mr. Keeling answered: "I suppose you would say they were not quite sane, according to our notions. But, as things are, they can't help themselves, and couldn't stop it if they chose. They have made the monster, and are as helpless in its hands as every one else. As for the men who administer this diabolical system, Mr. Keeling said: "Most of them are quite young, some are notorious bad characters, and many are mere boys, whom you should call bootlickers in London. One boy of seventeen I knew was Commissary with power of life and death over forty villages. He goes about armed with a Mauser pistol, and one day thrust it in my face threatening to shoot me on the spot. I knew how to deal with him, but Russian peasants do not, and dozens of such lads, a very little older, are terrorising whole districts."

THE LAND PROBLEM. Describing the state of affairs among the peasants, Mr. Keeling said:

"The peasants have got rid of the landlords, and sat down and divided the land. They quarrelled a good deal, but, on the whole, did it quite sensibly, each taking a bit of the best land, and then another bit of the worse, and so on, and in the same way arranging the forest rights between them. But the trouble is that while there is plenty of land in one village, there is nothing like enough in another, so the distribution is very unequal, and there is great discontent and consequence. This gets worse, because, instead of having the splendid time they hoped for, they find there is nothing to buy, and they are always being worried and threatened by the Bolsheviks. They have no tea—only dried leaves for a substitute—no vodka, and no tobacco. They feel the loss of tobacco especially, and seemed to walk about in a dazed condition, like men used to drugs, who have had suddenly to go without. Peasants have implored me to give them tobacco, and will do almost anything for you for one pipeful. They are doing only just as much work as they must to keep themselves alive, and many of them are likely to live all this year on last year's harvest, and what is being hoarded. The next harvest is likely to be very bad, and then the famine which is now in the towns will begin to spread to the country, and one doesn't think what will happen then."

WHAT LENIN KNOWS.

Mr. Keeling expresses the belief that Lenin and Trotsky, and the higher Soviet, know the game is up, but don't know how to get out of it. He says:

"The slightest sign of weakening, and they are done. So they simply go ahead, working their machine round and round, and grinding out everybody they think dangerous. Even advanced Socialists are beginning to speak of the Tsarism as the 'good old times.' No one safe. It used to be thought that they didn't shoot Jews, for so many of them are Jews themselves. But two acquaintances of mine, both Jews, were shot a short time before I came away, and they had done nothing except try a little private trading. It is terrible to live in Russia in these times. As you walk about Petrograd you never see anyone laugh or smile. Men and women are like shadows, and little children so wasted that they seem to be all eyes. And all the time people are disappearing, and nobody knows what becomes of them. Five years ago Petrograd had a population of 2,400,000. Now there are scarcely 700,000."

In conclusion Mr. Keeling said: "I have no personal animosity against the Bolsheviks. They treated me as well as they could, and I have nothing to complain on my own account. But I am a working man and a trade unionist, and I don't like to hear British working men talking as if Bolshevism was a great and splendid experiment, to be copied in other countries, or as if they were helping the working people in Russia by saying 'No' to all proposals set before the Allies for dealing with it. I want to convince them that it is not a question of politics or theory at all, but just a question of humanity, in which we

have got to do our duty and help. And I want to say also that it won't do Socialism any good to mix it up with Bolshevism, or to make people think that if Socialism is tried, it must end in wholesale murder and starving millions of people to death. But that is what will happen if working people confuse Socialism with Bolshevism, and suppose that a Socialist must support the Bolsheviks. The British working people wouldn't stand Bolshevism for one day themselves, and they must take care that they are not helping to force it on the Russian working people."

THE MISSING TITLE.

It cometh not; the brandening year Mocks the sick-hearted profiteer. The punko post potential Peer.

It cometh not; a thousand Knights And one are waiting for their rights Yet snowdrops follow aconites.

And violets begin to peep. And meagre from his wintry sleep. The jewelled toud begins to creep.

From grassy commons rising high The joyous larks invade the sky. While our poor Communists low lie.

It cometh not, and they must wait A prey to tantalising fate. Because one man is obstinate.

SANATORIUM DESTROYED.

The fine mansion which was for 700 years the residence of the Basset family, near Redruth, was burnt to the ground recently. The mansion and estate was purchased as a war memorial at a nominal cost of £10,000, and was presented to the Cornwall County Council last June for use as a sanatorium. A large sum had since been spent in making the necessary alterations, and it was nearly ready for the reception of patients. Situated in a spacious park, it would have been one of the finest sanatoriums in the world. The mansion was demoralised by the rebels in Flammoock's rebellion in 1493.

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On Foot. Inflamed, Swollen and Disfigured. Could Not Walk.

"I scratched my foot with a piece of wire and then it festered up and broke out in a rash. My foot was much inflamed and swollen, also disfigured. The itching and burning were often unbearable and I could not sleep. I could not walk. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the irritation was much less. I bought more and used two boxes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Partridge, Great Park Farm, Bridge, nr. Canterbury, Kent, Eng.

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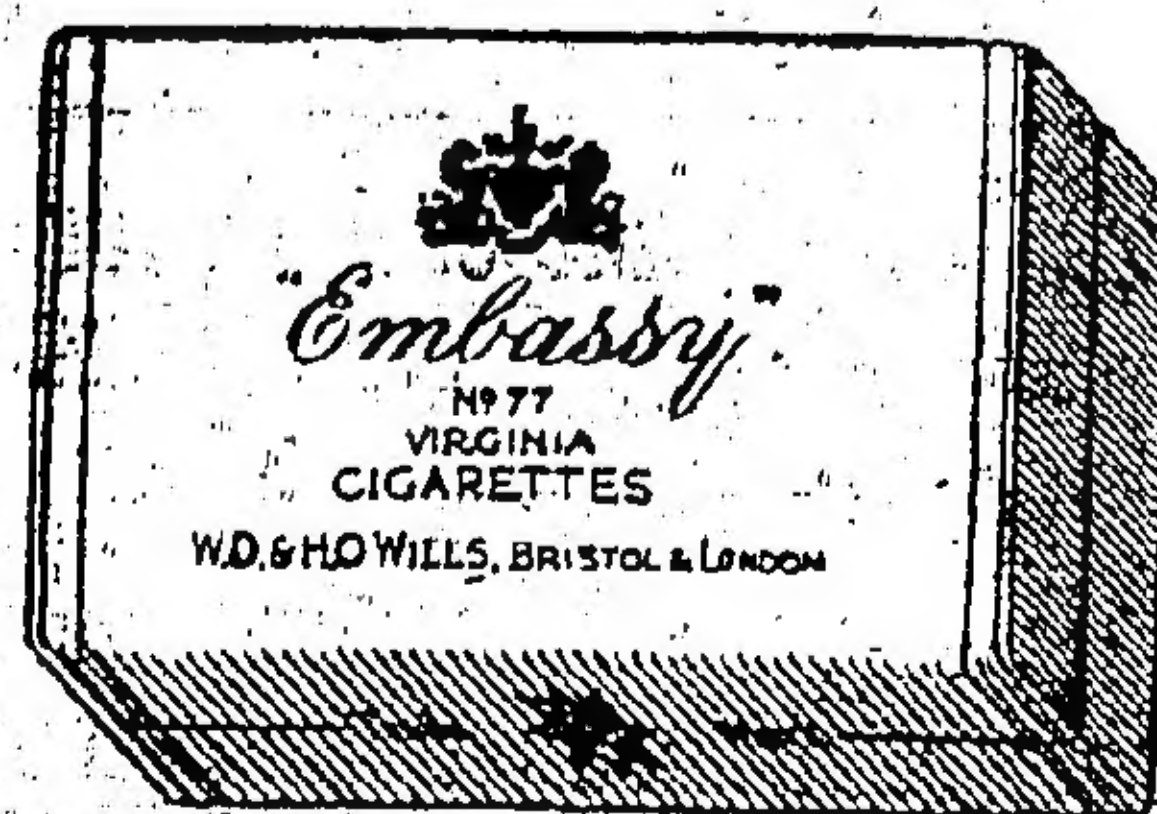
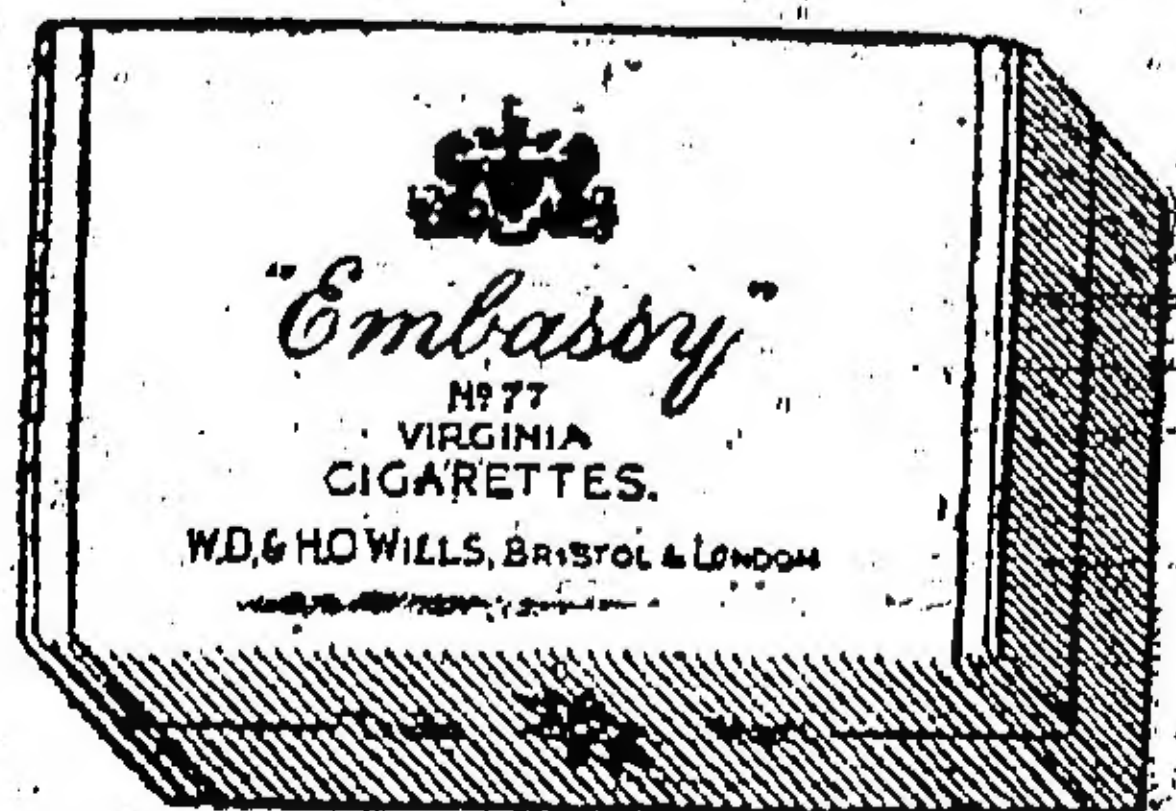


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J. L. BROOKMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

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... ..

NEWS FROM HOME.

THE COST OF CONTROL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 10.

Within four hours of the opening of the Coal Commission it was shown that when the Coal Controller allowed the owners to charge another half a crown for coal he did something that was quite unnecessary and handed about ten millions of extra profit from the consumers' pockets to the owners of the mines and the merchants. Every time labour has demanded any concession in the men's hard life—admittedly hard, according to the evidence of masters and independent witnesses—the owners and merchants have been allowed to hoist the price again. The official responsible for the coal rationing of London admitted that he was helpless and that the consumer had to pay all the time.

This has had the natural effect of justifying the Commission, strengthening the case of the Miners, and making all sorts and conditions of men ask for a wider commission to inquire into other articles of general consumption and the profiteering that has been allowed by this and that "Controller". It has also served to focus attention to the expense of the control departments themselves, and the demand is growing for the demobilisation of the "bureaucrats", as the bureaucrats are not inaptly called. Thousands of them are still batten on the public purse and inventing ingenious devices for the purpose of persuading the Government and the public that they are useful personages. Even the Press Bureau is trying to perpetuate itself, desiring to stay on and spoon-feed the Press with official "dope" for all time.

It is within my knowledge that the Press of the country has sent to the leader of the House of Commons a downright and unmitigated protest against this Old Man of the Sea remaining on the back of publicity and calling for the immediate disbandment of the mischievous contrivance. If the lumps pursue their tactics, much further it will not be surprising if the threats, at present jocular, to "bomb them out," took on an uglier tone.

The announcement that import restrictions are to be withdrawn on articles from within the British Empire, and on raw materials from other countries, came many weeks after trade and industry had demanded it. The Government is now being pressed to speed matters up still further, by relieving the cables of windy official messages, demobilising workers not needed in the army, settling the labour troubles so as to give stability to the markets, and removing the excess profits tax so as to give confidence to investors. The issue of bonds at five per cent in the time continues to be criticised, as it makes all loans dear and hampers enterprise. So far Mr. Austen Chamberlain has not been happy a Chancellor of the Exchequer and his reputation hangs upon his Budget, which has to be made to suit perfectly colossal estimates.

On the whole the Labour outlook is rather brighter. They will get a good deal of their demands, and in consequence, plus the interest on war debts, we shall have to pay high prices probably for the rest of our lives. But the Bolsheviks are not gaining, the more sober elements being in the great majority and the exhibitions of the real article on the Continent being taken as a warning by all classes.

The Coal Commission is an interesting study for the onlooker. There are square jawed masters of industry on one side and pale, academic labour enthusiasts on the other. The latter put their points better and show the most fire and enthusiasm, but the former bowl them over with cold facts and even fractions of facts, knowing their business from A to Z. If the miners' case had not had so much sheer truth behind it the owners would win "hands down". As it is, the figures, extracted from official and even interested witnesses, as to coal profits and the conditions of the miners' lives, have startled even the most conservative. Of them all perhaps the most successful is Robert Smillie, the Scottish miners' leader. He is the only man who can really stand up to the owners, for he knows his facts from actual experience. Always polite, and even affable, he extracts answers by direct and ever-alert questions. "Let us get to essentials!" is a frequent remark of his and he gets there. He gives the impression of a patient man bent on winning a victory for the under-dog, and especially the under-dog of Lanarkshire. I say this without any bias in his favour, for as a matter of fact, I am usually in the opposite camp to Smillie.

STARVING EUROPE.

There is no doubt about it—Central Europe is a great part of the Near East in every way. Aid is being poured into every part that guarantees fair dealing, and at the moment we are ready to help Germany if she will hand over her mercantile marine, which she is declining to do. The question is—will Bolshevism get complete hold on the country? Before the summer spirits are raised, Germany is not in a position to negotiate any terms at all. It is generally realised at last that Germany's claws must be cut effect-

tively before she is let loose, for the old spirit is by no means dead. The captain of the liner which brought the German women and the former German Governor home from German East Africa, told me this week that so far from understanding the situation, the women when they came aboard said, "We knew the Kaiser would send a ship to fetch us." "In that case," retorted the captain, "take a walk aft and see what ensign is floating on this ship, for the Kaiser has no influence in respect to that emblem."

THE L.C.C.

Politics in this country at present are almost dead. The London County Council elections have been fought this week and not more than a mere fraction of the people, women voters included, took the trouble to go to the poll. The moderates, or Municipal Reformers as they prefer to call themselves, are again in the saddle, with a majority over the Progressives and the Labour members combined of 12. Labour raised its strength from two to fifteen. Four women have gained seats, including the Duchess of Marlborough, who headed the poll in her division in South London, on the Progressive ticket. She is an eager social worker and the walls have been thick with injunctions to "Poll early for Consuelo Marlborough." The Labour party would have done better in many places if their programme had been less Socialistic. It was even approaching Bolshevism, for it called upon the voters to take the money from those who had plenty—a cry very similar to the Russian demands on the bourgeoisie. The Labour gains were all at the expense of the Progressives, who are mostly Liberal in national politics. This emphasises the way in which the Liberals have lost their hold on popularity.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The greatest question, after the settlement of the war and the pacification of labour, is the future of civilian flying and the uses it can be put to for commerce. Rules are being drawn up for the governance of international flying, the policing of the skies, the prevention of smuggling and so forth, and various firms are hard at work, providing machines that will carry passengers and goods on tours or across the oceans.

But still the utility of the aeroplanes for commercial purposes is largely a matter of speculation. As an interested expert said this week, "Although flying has made such tremendous strides during the past few years, we are really groping in the dark with regard to its possibilities as a goods carrying concern." For all we know we may be years before we make aeroplanes really suitable to take goods on a sufficiently large scale to justify a special service being set up. On the other hand, in six months we may have to scrap our goods trains as unnecessary.

One firm of sound standing is building aeroplanes for £350 apiece, so we may expect private planes to supersede motor cars for the wealthy moderns.

The latest news is that under the new measure, to set up a Ways and Communications Ministry, with Sir Eric Geddes at its head, not only are the roads, railways, canals, electric light systems, ports and docks to come under the scheme, but also aviation. That looks like a colossal job for any man, and it is hardly to be wondered at that there is opposition of a lively kind.

LEEWAY.

We are now realising what leeway we have to make up for the neglect made necessary by the war. I am assured by motor drivers from the front that, bad as their roads have been in Flanders, they find considerable excitement in driving a car along Holborn, pitted as it is with holes worn deep in over four years of war time. Then we are nearly a million homes short of what we need, and the dearth of all materials makes building speculative for some years to come. To that has to be added the innumerable houses that have to be repaired and repainted—a bill of arrears that is positively staggering in its extent. The only fellows to look prosperous above the common herd are the munition and food profiteers—and the demobilised men who had a good stock of clothes when they went to the war and have not outgrown them. These latter now walk abroad in their pre-war garb, the envy of all beholders. As to the profiteers, I am assured that their social ambitions are amazing. The headmaster of a public school assures me that all the public schools are full of scholars and there are long waiting lists, "not because of any sudden craze for education, but because there is a large new moneyed class, who have gained the idea that it is 'the thing' to send their boys to the public schools."

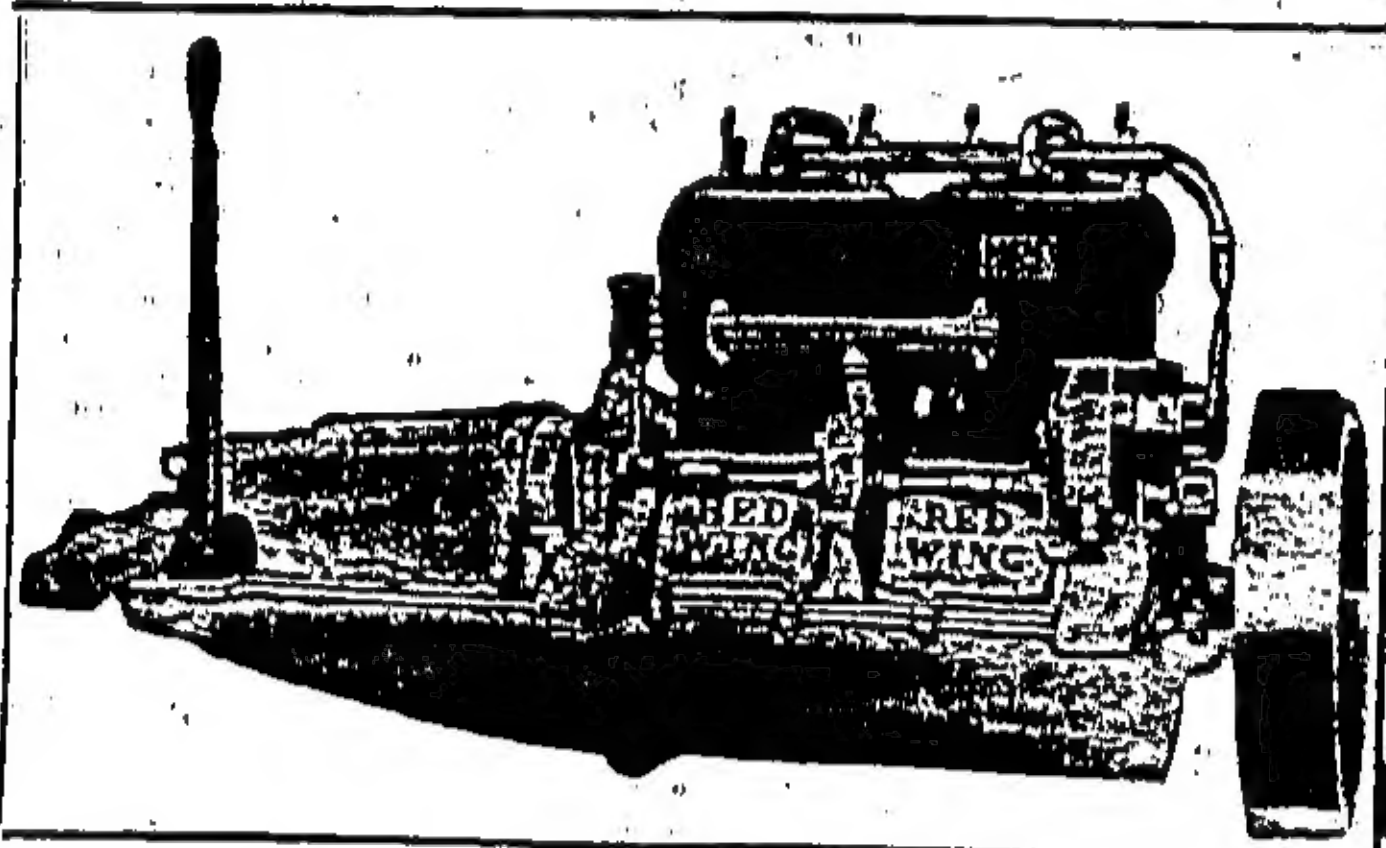
NOWHERE TO SLEEP.

It is a fine thing to-day—or at least to-night—to have a friend in a city. Otherwise the traveller stands a fair chance of sleeping in the waiting room of a railway station. The drawing rooms of many houses and flats are often called into requisition to accommodate belated friends who "are all dressed up and have nowhere to go." I went home twice this week and found my flat almost packed to the doors with such wayfarers. A traveller who has just returned from the north tells me it is almost

NOTICES.



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SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

The s.s. TEUCER, May 16 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 17.
The s.s. EURYADES, May 17 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 18.
The s.s. TALITHYRUS, May 18 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 19.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, May 20 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 21.
The s.s. NINGCHOW, June 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 9.
The s.s. TIDECUS, June 16 and leaves for Shanghai June 16.

HOMEBOUND.

The s.s. LYCOPUS, leaves Yokohama May 3 and is due here May 20.
The s.s. MENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 17 and is due here June 8.
The s.s. RHEBUS, leaves Yokohama May 31 and is due here June 17.
The s.s. TALITHYRUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, leaves Yokohama June 22 and is due here July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. STENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 24 and is due here June 10.
The s.s. TEUCER, leaves Yokohama June 7 and is due here June 24.
The s.s. NINGCHOW, leaves Yokohama June 21 and is due here July 8.

EAST BOUND.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila May 19, due here May 21 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle May 24.
The s.s. PROTEILAU, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 3.
The s.s. TYNDARUS, leaves Manila July 22, due here July 24 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 28.

WEST BOUND.

The s.s. PROTEILAU, leaves Seattle May 22, due here June 16 and leaves for Manila May 14.
The s.s. TYNDARUS, leaves Seattle June 16, due here July 11 and leaves for Manila July 17.

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Messrs. BREWER & CO.,

22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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"Tis ready now! 'Tis ready now!

And its size will surprise everyone

It exceeds all expectation

It demands your approbation.

"Tis ready now! 'Tis ready now!

So do not hesitate.

But buy to-day, without delay

Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unione, Vienza, Trieste Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithree, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, May 11.

Saigon and Bangkok—Per SHINSEEN MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy via Keelung—Per AMANUS MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAITAN, 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per BANRI MARU, 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per KASADO MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 12.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA MARU, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per GLENGYLE, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per CYCLOPS, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 13.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHEUA, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per FAK LING, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 15.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 16.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 19.

Hai Phong—Per KAIKONG, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Hainan—Per KUMCHOW, 11 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 11 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Japan sailed from Kobe May 8rd and is due at Nagasaki May 8.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will leave that Port for Hongkong on May 1st, being due here May 14th.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Vancouver on April 14.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Montague left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at Moji Sunday, April 13th.

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama April 7 and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 29.

The T.K.K. s.s. Argo Maru arrived at Yokohama March 29th, and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en-route to Valparaiso, South America.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 4.30 and 9.15 p.m.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE 2.15 p.m.

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"PATHE PRESENTS"

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A Lively 8-part Comedy Drama

entitled:

"WAIFS."

MATINEE.

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"THE HAND THAT CONDEMNS."

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"THE HUNGRY HEART"

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MATINEE—SATURDAY at 5 p.m. MONDAY & TUESDAY at 5.15

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A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC

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LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

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Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Connor,

Miss E. O'Connor, Miss L. A. McConnell,

Miss A. L. Cleland, Miss F. F. Forte,

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Scott and child, Mr. G. Holland,

Mr. H. K. Morton, Lt. O. M. B. Byrnes and Mrs. T. Le Ferre, Mr. En Ki Dai,

Capt. G. S. Middlemass, Capt. L. B. Jones, Lt. E. A. Lees, Capt. A. A. Jones,

Mr. B. Jenkins, Lt. Col. Sir B. Denry,

Lady Denry, Mrs. Hewitt, child and infant, Miss Renfoll, from Colombo:

for Shanghai, Lt. Genl. W. A. Kertoff,

Mr. Padilichak, Mr. W. A. Kertoff,

Friedman and child, Mr. Padwa, from

Singapore: for Shanghai, Mrs. Farrow,

Mr. and Mrs. Kossman, Mrs. Cumming,

and Mrs. Action.

Rosser, Tien Yong Woo, Mr. Chi Tung, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Palfrales, Colongren, Rev. G. H. Brock, Mr. F. and Mrs. F. A. Jensen, Mrs. Jensen, children; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Gorse, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Scott and child, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. H. K. Morton, Lt. O. M. B. Byrnes and Mrs. T. Le Ferre, Mr. En Ki Dai, Capt. G. S. Middlemass, Capt. L. B. Jones, Lt. E. A. Lees, Capt. A. A. Jones, Mr. B. Jenkins, Lt. Col. Sir B. Denry, Lady Denry, Mrs. Hewitt, child and infant, Miss Renfoll, from Colombo: for Shanghai, Lt. Genl. W. A. Kertoff, Mr. Padilichak, Mr. W. A. Kertoff, Friedman and child, Mr. Padwa, from Singapore: for Shanghai, Mrs. Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. Kossman, Mrs. Cumming, and Mrs. Action.

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